

# The Sun

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## Right to Counsel in Criminal Cases.

We believe that the application of **ALBERT T. PATRICK** to be allowed to argue the appeal from the judgment of death against him before the Court of Appeals at Albany is the first instance of the assertion of the right of a person condemned as a murderer to be heard in his own behalf, not simply through counsel, but in person, before an appellate tribunal. Chief Judge Cullen recognized this right by instructing the warden of the State prison at Sing Sing to produce the prisoner at the time fixed for the argument of the appeal, in order that he might present his own case but on second thoughts and under the advice of his counsel, **PATRICK** abandoned his idea of presenting his case himself and left it to be argued by his lawyers.

The Constitution of this State provides that "in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions." It will be observed that the right to counsel thus guaranteed relates only to trials; and in the strict and technical sense the trial of a criminal case is had in the court of first instance, and the hearing of an appeal is not usually denominated a trial. The word "trial," however, seems to have been used by the framers of the Constitution in a broad sense, as applicable to any contested hearing in a criminal action or proceeding; and this was evidently the view of Chief Judge Cullen in according to **PATRICK's** application for leave to be heard in person.

We are so familiar in this country with the doctrine of the right of a defendant in a criminal case to be heard by counsel that it is difficult to realize that this right was denied in England to persons accused of felonies other than treason up to the year 1836; so that less than seventy years ago a man on trial before an English court of justice for murder was compelled to defend himself as best he could, without any legal assistance whatever. Indeed there was no right to the aid of counsel in prosecutions for high treason prior to the revolution of 1688. To illustrate the spirit of the old English law on this subject, Chief Justice COLEMAN, in his well known treatise on "Constitutional Limitations," refers to the case of Sir WILLIAM PARKINS, who was tried for high treason before Lord Holt and his associate justices in the year 1695. The trial came on after the statute permitting the aid of counsel in prosecutions for high treason had been enacted, but one day before it was to take effect. Sir WILLIAM PARKINS entreated the Court to be allowed counsel, inasmuch as he would have a right to counsel if the trial were postponed but for one day; and he read the preamble of the statute to show the Parliamentary recognition of the justice of his claim. The Court, however, denied his request, allowed the case to be forced to trial, and the prisoner was convicted and executed.

Whatever may be said of the present imperfections of legal procedure in this country, our law is not justly subject to the reproach of inhumanity in criminal prosecutions, such as was commonly practiced in England up to a period within the memory of living men.

## The Prospects of the Santo Domingo Treaty.

As we have previously pointed out, the fate of the Santo Domingo treaty depends upon the question whether a few Democratic Senators can be persuaded to vote for it, and thus make up the requisite two-thirds. It still remains uncertain whether success will attend the efforts of the Committee on Foreign Relations to conciliate the minority by reporting the treaty in amended form.

We can see no reason why any friends of the treaty should object to these amendments. It was judicious to ally the misgivings of those who do not approve of a new and explicit definition of the policy proclaimed by our fifth President. This was done by striking out those words of the preamble which intimate that the agreement with Santo Domingo should be regarded as a legitimate and logical outcome of the Monroe Doctrine. The treaty is more likely to secure ratification if it be put forward as an isolated agreement, entered into, not with the view of establishing a precedent, but in order to deal with a peculiar set of circumstances.

Some Republican Senators who for a time evinced uneasiness have doubtless been reassured by the information that President ROOSEVELT and Secretary HAY are not the first representatives of their party to offer to shield a Latin-American republic from the risk of seeing its custom houses occupied by a European Power. Among the papers sent with the treaty by the State Department to the Senate was an account of the positions taken by Secretary EVARTS and Secretary BLAINE about a quarter of a century ago, when there was some ground for apprehending that France might collect by force certain debts owing to her citizens by Venezuela.

It seems that in 1880 France complained that Venezuela had failed to pay installments due on certain claims, the justice of which had been acknowledged by the Caracas Government sixteen years be-

fore. Fearing that the French Government might institute a blockade and take possession of her custom houses for the purpose of collecting the money, Venezuela proposed to deliver monthly certain sums to our State Department, which, on its part, should undertake to distribute the money among foreign creditors. Secretary EVARTS on Feb. 18, 1881, indicated in a note to the Venezuelan Minister at Washington that the proposal would be considered favorably, provided all the foreign creditors should assent to it.

Secretary BLAINE, who succeeded Mr. EVARTS, took a like view of the situation, and on July 23, 1881, in a note to Mr. NOYES, our Minister at Paris, suggested that, with the acquiescence of the European creditors, the United States might place an agent in Caracas to receive monthly from the Venezuelan Government an amount to be agreed upon, the said amount to be distributed thereafter pro rata among the creditor nations. Mr. BLAINE added that should the Caracas Government fail for more than three months to pay the installments agreed upon, the American agent might be authorized to take charge of the custom houses at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, and to reserve from the monthly receipts a sufficient sum to pay the covenanted amount.

Nothing came of Mr. BLAINE's proposal, because the French Government refused to yield its claim to a priority of settlement, and preferred to enter into direct negotiations with Venezuela. It is plain, however, that both Mr. EVARTS and Mr. BLAINE were alive to the danger of permitting the custom houses of an indebted American commonwealth to be administered by a creditor Power; for the principle thus established would, if logically carried out, warrant the sequestration of a debtor's whole customs revenue for an indefinite period, and thus materially affect the destiny of a debtor commonwealth.

It appears that not only a great many Democrats, but some Republicans, eye with suspicion the seventh article of the treaty, which, even in its amended form, provides that "the United States, while this treaty is being executed, may take such steps as it may deem proper to preserve order and facilitate the accomplishment of the purposes thereof." The provision is construed to mean that our navy and our army might be used to uphold the administration of President MORALES, who would thus be transformed into a mere dummy, in whose name we should practically enter into possession of the eastern part of the island. There certainly is nothing in the career of Mr. MORALES which would justify us in swerving from our fundamental duty to avoid interference with the internal politics of an American commonwealth.

An amendment has been proposed that would limit our powers and responsibilities under the seventh article, by declaring that the treaty will expire by limitation at the end of ten years, unless previously extended by treaty. A good deal may be done in ten years, however, and there are many far-sighted Senators who deem it more prudent to strike out the article altogether. Whether the treaty thus mutilated would be any longer acceptable to Mr. MORALES may be doubted, as, in his desire to bring about intimate relations with the United States, it is believed that he, like his predecessor, President BAEZ, is mainly prompted by a desire to assure his own continuance in power. It may be remembered that not long after the treaty negotiated with Santo Domingo by the Grant administration was rejected by the Senate Mr. BAEZ ceased to be the Dominican Executive.

Of course, if we place agents in Dominican custom houses we are entitled to protect them from molestation; but that seems as far as we ought to go in the maintenance of "order."

## Four New Jobs.

Senator WILLIAM J. TULLY's bill providing for the appointment of four additional State Railway Commissioners has reached General Orders in the Senate, and its chances for passage are reported to be good. The bill amends the railroad law, and its sole purpose seems to be to create four new jobs, paying \$8,000 a year each, to be filled by the Governor from the ranks of the faithful of his party. No provision is included in the pending measure for an increase in the representation of practical railroad men on the commission. There is to be no restriction on the Governor in his selection of the commissioners.

By adding four new members to the commission the annual cost of maintaining that body will be increased from \$90,000 to \$120,000, of which \$50,000 will go in salaries to members of the board, \$14,000 for "necessary travelling expenses," \$8,000 as salary to the secretary, and the balance for the hire of the inspector, accountant and clerical force. The expenses of the commission, except for rent of offices and printing and binding of its annual reports, are borne by the treasuries of the railway corporations in the State.

The railroad corporations are notoriously rich. They can afford to pay the cost of the enlarged commission. There are many hungry ones among the patriots now out of jobs who will be willing to sacrifice their private interests for the welfare of the travelling public and \$8,000 a year. The addition of four members will probably not decrease the efficiency of the commission as it is constituted at present. Therefore, why should not the Tully bill be passed?

## Triumph for Trades Unionism.

While public attention has been monopolized by the unsuccessful strike of the former employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company the final act in another important struggle between heartless Capital and struggling Labor has reached its climax. The Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company's plant at Shooters Island was offered for sale at auction yesterday by the receiver in bankruptcy who has had charge of the corporation's affairs since it has been unable to meet its obligations.

This corporation prospered and flour-

ished under the direction of its owners until two years ago. Then the agitators controlling the trades unions to which its employees belonged decided that they, and not the owners, should manage its business. With that obstinate stupidity which capitalists frequently display, the members of the corporation refused to surrender what they called their "rights" in their property. The agitators at once began a campaign to discipline them, and the company was forced into bankruptcy.

From the wreckage of the organization that once controlled the subway and the elevated railroads in Manhattan and The Bronx disheartened labor agitators may turn their eyes to the less discouraging sight on Shooters Island. There, at least, they have won a great triumph. The Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company was a small affair—its plant was worth but a beggarly \$2,000,000—in comparison with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; but it is ruined now, and for its destruction the agitators of the trades unions are entitled to all the credit.

## Not All Blubber Eaters.

The people of Alaska evidently think that they are not getting a "square deal." They believe that Mr. ROOSEVELT should have gone a little further in his inaugural address by adding to his declaration that the United States must ever be careful not to wrong other nations, a declaration that the United States must not wrong its own people.

The Washington Post is somewhat disrespectful in stating that the average Senator learned years ago that Alaska was purchased from Russia, and has learned nothing concerning it since. It says that "to him Alaska is a stretch of wilderness dotted with Esquimaux sucking bits of blubber." This is as hard on the Senate as the Senate has been on neglected Alaska.

The government of Territories and dependencies is fast becoming a more difficult matter than it was in earlier years. Territories want Statehood, and Alaska, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines file their little complaints about the limitations of the systems established for them. The claims of Alaska are at least fairly well founded. The region is probably quite as well qualified for a Territorial government as Hawaii is. It certainly has a far greater number of American born whites residing within its borders than has the little group of islands out in the Pacific. Its 25,000 people of that class would appear to have as much right to a Delegate in Congress as the Porto Ricans have.

Commercially, Alaska begins to appear in a notable way in our statistics. Its gold shipments to the United States last year a little exceeded \$19,000,000, about one-half of which was Alaskan and the other half from the upper Yukon. Its merchandise imports from the United States proper were valued at \$11,450,000. This is more than was sold to Hawaii, more than double the sales to the Philippines, and only a few dollars less than was sold to Porto Rico. Its merchandise shipments to the United States proper were valued at \$10,600,000. This is more than we took from the Philippines, and a little less than we took from Porto Rico. Hawaii's sugar enabled her to more than double this sum.

Alaska promises to make more noise in the Fifty-ninth Congress than she made in the Fifty-eighth. As her clamor will be pitched in a good American key, she is entitled to a hearing.

## The Far Reaching Plans of Princeton's President.

That he possesses in high degree and in a rare combination the scholarly attainments of the old time college president and the practical business ability of the modern executive officer, President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton has shown by his able administration of the university since 1902, and his plans, at once sane and bold, conservative and far reaching, for its future.

At President WILSON's suggestion, the report of the treasurer has recently for the first time been made public. The greatest need of the university is full endowment. The work of Princeton is done on an income of \$185,000, from \$2,705,500 of invested funds. With tuition and other fees, room rents and miscellaneous sources, the total income is \$490,000. Annual expenses exceed this by \$18,000, the deficit being made up by gifts, chiefly, of course, from alumni. The scope of President WILSON's plans will be understood when it is said that their perfect realization will be possible only with an income of \$2,500,000—nearly equal to the present endowment; but the author of the scheme has been able to convince even the cautious trustees of its feasibility.

It is on the educational side, however, that President WILSON's plans are of broadest public interest; and educators are watching their development with close attention. In a word, the proposition is to establish in Princeton a "tutorial system."

The Princeton curriculum has already been reformed to the extent of making the old degree of B.S. strictly a certificate of scientific training and introducing that of Litt. B., intermediate between it and the pure academic—a course of cultural studies, but without Greek. The Arts degree is retained in its classic purity. "The question of requiring or not requiring Greek," says President WILSON, "did not detain or distress us." Greek remains a requirement for all candidates for the Arts degree. When Princeton drops Greek she will be ready to open her doors to the "co-ed." By the group system of cognate studies the undergraduate exercises his preference, intelligently and with consistency. It is a system of assisted election.

The "tutorial system" of Princeton is not to be that of Oxford and Cambridge. The American undergraduate can never be made to submit to proctorial supervision by his instructors, nor would American university instructors ever consent to perform such functions. The intention is simply to increase the active teaching force by the addition of a number of tutors, each to take charge, under the direction of full professors,

of twenty students—to make "reading men" of them. The object of the innovation is to offer the student, not only the stimulus of the broad community life and the quickening rivalries of the great university, but also that intimate contact with his instructors which is the best advantage of the small college.

The idea seems excellent, and of practical promise. Were Princeton a true university, with schools of law and medicine and a great post-graduate department, it might be less so; but perhaps, while Yale and Harvard are still experimenting, Princeton has found the true solution of her problems.

## Cats and Missouri.

All over the world legislators, statesmen, philanthropists and sociologists are watching the Missouri House of Representatives. Watching it with breathless attention and interest, not because it "will bear watching" or wants to "get away" with anything. The other night Mr. WALMSLEY's bill to tax tomcats \$5 a year and tabbies 30 cents a year came up. The bill provided that the proceeds of the cat tax should be used to establish a home for aged spinsters.

This part of the measure shows in Mr. WALMSLEY a more superficial and top-dressing "culture" than his constituents have the right to demand of him. Spinners, aged or young, are not necessarily the greatest cat fanciers. The cat is a strange and mystical genius that has been celebrated worthily by many men of genius. Without cats, BALZAC, GAUTIER, BAUDELAIRE, HUGO, SWINBURNE, would not have come to the fullest fruition of their powers. Catless, Sir ISAAC NEWTON might have lived and died mute and inglorious. A cat, we may be sure, inspired Poe's strange music. A cat, brother of the owl, clairvoyant of the night, sat on a window sill and suggested "The Raven."

For the house cat, with its ardors and its abscences, its electricities and phosphorescences, its absolute independence, its night vagrancies, its obvious demonic or inspired character, its fellowship with witches and the Old Boy, its possession by the god or devil, divine or diabolic madness called "fits"—the house cat appeals to the artistic and the observant. Any fool can like a dog. The dog is a bourgeois. The cat is an artist. Fickle, ungrateful, careless, a dandy, an epicure, but never commonplace, and seldom "respectable."

This is said for the information and reproof of Mr. WALMSLEY, to whom and Jefferson City we now return. The committee in charge of the Tom-and-tabby tax bill is composed of well meaning dullards, persons unfitted to appreciate feline talents. It reported a Philistine amendment directing that the provisions of the measure should not apply to "black cats, white cats, yellow cats, brindled cats, speckled cats, nor any other kind of cats excepting wildcats."

It may be said that this opposition to the taxing of the house father and house mother proves that Missouri loves cats, has cats to burn, and feels that she can't afford to pay taxes on them. But cats are obvious luxuries. As moussers, mouse traps beat them all hollow. Indeed, the best cat minds scorn mice save, perhaps, as the perfume and suppliance of a minute. Why, then, are Gil and Tabby not fair game for the tax collector?

"God save all here, barring the cat!" says an Irish proverb, intimating the satanism of the furred one. If devil he be, make him take out a license as a devil wagon does, and be taxed as personal property. Those sages at Albany who are trying to put the Stock Exchange out of business might better impose a cat tax.

Mr. LEE moved that the Missouri cat tax bill be amended "so as to have all cats killed. Then," he said, "the women may have time to lavish some of their affections on me instead of the infernal cat." Finally, the bill was killed, instead of the infernal cat, but by a close vote. Killed, we imagine, because some Representatives believed it to be a veiled attack on United States Senator WILLIAM JOEL STONE, the noisemaker, flowersoft, "gumshoe" footed statesman, who "sucks the eggs," but hides the shells," as BILL PHELPS says.

The presence of a man's photograph in the rogues gallery is considered by every policeman as a full and sufficient warrant for the man's arrest at any time and under any circumstances, regardless of whether there is any charge to be brought against the victim. Magistrate OMSEN has refused to allow a prisoner arraigned before him to be photographed for the police, on the ground that no conviction had been obtained against him. Said the Magistrate: "Many innocent persons have been photographed for the rogues gallery, and were after their discharge unable to get their pictures out again. No prisoner should be photographed for the gallery until after conviction."

Good sense, and it should be good law. The rogues gallery should be for law breakers only, and not for those who have merely been accused of crime.

In his speech to the Congress of Mothers, Mr. ROOSEVELT reasserted his convictions as to "race suicide" and celebrated the blessing of children. His scorn of the woman who "has let her nature be twisted so that she prefers a sterile, pseudo-intellectuality to that great and beautiful development which comes only to those whose lives know the fulness of duty done," will not be swallowed patiently by some of the advanced and independent girls and women, and some of the dwellers in flats may regard his views as curiously primitive; but he has the majority with him.

Large families were the rule among the early settlers, and are the rule among the strong later immigrant races that now possess the land. It is easy to call Mr. ROOSEVELT's preachments "old fashioned," "elementary," "commonplace," and to look down upon them from the superior heights of modern enlightenment, but it is none the less true that most Americans hold these "elementary" and "old fashioned" opinions.

## Russia—March, 1905.

Beyond this chain of defeat and death. While blinded millions grope with shuddering breath. While darkness deepens and the stars increase. Praying all helplessly for light and peace. The peace that flows, more menacing than war, On quiet and loud "Great White Bear"—Is that this peace, or is it the peace of death? The shade of Lincoln or of Rehearsers.

## MR. RIDER'S ELOQUENCE.

Another instance of "Unconscious Cerebration."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Congress which has just closed its career, if it gained no other distinction, fairly won the sobriquet of the "Eloquence Congress." So many a homely, homely, homely, homely, pronounced in a single Congress, and, truth to say, on the whole these performances were very creditable, some of them rising into true eloquence. But then, who could not grow eloquent in reviewing the lives and work of such characters as Frances E. Willard, Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin?

Among the shorter eulogies on deceased less known to fame, by which the literary standing of our Solons was illustrated in this Congress, was one by Representative Ira E. Rider of our own State, the conclusion of which peculiarly attracted and fired my attention. As the paragraph is brief, I venture to transcribe it.

"It is not ours to measure relative merit or award the palm of virtue; of one thing only we are certain, that for all lovers and servers of humanity (whatever may have been their station in life) there is reserved, not a niche in the grand Valhalla of the northern gods, or a lower in the chill and pallid moonlight of a Greek Elysium, but a welcome and a home in the goal of all our earthly aspirations—the world of solved problems, of realized ideals, of yearning aspirations quenched, of suffering alleviated, of the spirit in ever willing and the flesh never weak."

Among the volumes which I have thought worthy of a place in my library are three by Mr. R. Greer, an English essayist of the last century, an author whom, though often differing with him, I yet read with perpetual delight. Among the many passages I have marked in these volumes is the following, being the concluding paragraph of an essay entitled "Good Death," which reads as follows:

"It is not ours to measure relative merit or award the palm of virtue. Of one thing only we may be sure, that for all true lovers and servers of humanity (whatever may have been their station in life) there is reserved, not a niche in the grand Valhalla of the northern gods, or a lower in the chill and pallid moonlight of a Greek Elysium, but a welcome and a home in the goal of all our earthly aspirations—the world of solved problems, of realized ideals, of yearning aspirations quenched, of suffering alleviated, of the spirit in ever willing and the flesh never weak."

I call the attention of THE SUN readers to the concluding paragraph of our Congressman's eulogium for the reason that, in connection with the extract from my author, it furnishes perhaps one of the most striking instances extant of "unconscious cerebration."

LYNCH, March 13. NEMESIS.

## Girls.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In answer to "Spinster" I would say that a girl never ceases to be a girl. All women are young, but some are older than others. No girl is an old maid until she dies.

It is satisfactory to hear that "Spinster" has not used the term "old girl" for three years, even if it is only on account of grammar. Had she read "The Jackdaw of Rheims" in the "Ingoldsby Legends?" And regardless of grammar they cried out "That's a girl!"

A girl is always a girl. There are: "Good girls, bad girls, jolly girls, sad girls. Bawling, prattling, little-tattling girls. Stout girls, lean girls, mean girls, clean girls. Girls who are good, girls who are bad. Girls who are jolly and girls who are sorrowful and girls who are boring."

Girls, fair, very, very girls. Dark girls, fair girls, plump girls, spare girls. Girls who are jolly and girls who are sad. Girls who are old and girls who are young. Girls who are beautiful, dainty, despotic, crole. Ever distracting girls!

But they are all girls, "Spinster," no matter what their age. At 15 a woman is still a girl, not an old maid, for the time may still come when, no matter! Live on! Hope on! L. H. NEW YORK, March 14.

## Prayers for Bob Ingersoll.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The prayers which have been offered in Philadelphia for the recovery of Mayor Ingersoll from his illness, and the incident on a smaller scale which happened in this city a year or two before the death of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. It must have been about 1897 or 1898. I was struck from Wall street into Broadway. I saw two well dressed, somewhat refined looking women standing on the northeast corner, each supporting a standard surmounted by a banner with the inscription "Prayers for Bob Ingersoll." The women were praying for the conversion of the celebrated agnostic.

Passing uptown, and going into a lawyer's office, I saw the Colonel and told him of the efforts that were being made in his spiritual behalf. His jolly old sides shook with laughter as he said: "Oh, well! 'em pray; they won't do me a bit of harm!" NEW YORK, March 11. E. E. THAYER.

When a Missed Audience Laughs. From the Kansas City Times.

Theatre patrons probably do not realize it, but they scrape their feet when they laugh. Manager Lehman and Agent Winch of the Orpheum were in the basement of the theatre during a performance recently, when suddenly there came a rumbling noise from above which sounded as though every body was leaving the auditorium. We rushed upstairs, expecting to find a panic. "What's the matter?" said Mr. Winch, "but there was nothing wrong at all up there. We were at a loss to understand the noise until the stage manager told us it was made by the people in the audience scraping their feet on the floor when they laughed."

## Bill Hackney's Inspiration.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The prominent fact that William P. Hackney is taking in legislative affairs has led to the revival by the Kansas papers of the old story of one of his inventions in Wisconsin. During the boom days he built a large three story brick business building in the front of which was set a tablet bearing in large letters his initials, W. P. H. Years afterward the building had collapsed and Mr. Hackney had lost his property, and while the building was almost tenanted and deserted, he drove past the building with a friend, who asked what the letters stood for, and Mr. Hackney answered: "Why don't you know? They stand for 'William P. Hackney Hired'."

## Backhand Compliment for "The Staff."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am glad to see that "the staff" at Washington has come to the conclusion that Euphratica is in a bad fix. I do not know who "the staff" is, but I do know that ever since the war between Japan and Russia began the Washington staff has predicted defeat for the Japanese, and in every case "the staff" has been wrong.

Dr. Billingham, there, at the request of Mr. Rockefeller to ascertain whether or not conditions were suitable for the patient. On Monday he wired Dr. Harper to come on at Lakewood, N. J., where his quarters have been engaged. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is now at Lakewood making arrangements for the reception.

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## 114 YEARS OLD.

"Auntie" Van Dyke and Her Friends Believe So—Many Congratulations.

Happy and cheerful, and surrounded by many friends who offered their congratulations, "Auntie" Van Dyke celebrated yesterday in Brooklyn what is believed by her friends to be the 114th anniversary of her birth. According to her memory she was born in the slave quarters of the old Cortelyou homestead in Flatbush, on March 14, 1791.

The incident that most forcefully impressed itself on her mind was the drilling of the soldiers at Fort Hamilton preparatory for the War of 1812. She worked for years as a slave in the household of a Dutch family, ploughed, threshed wheat, chopped wood and hoed corn, until she was married and freed. Then she lived in New Jersey with her husband until 1855. To her were born eight children, but all of them are dead.

She now lives at 1810 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, where she is in the care of the Little family. She has been a member of St. Stephen's Church (white) at Jefferson and Patchen avenues since 1865. She is now in the care of the Little family, who live at 1810 Atlantic avenue, which holds annually a celebration in honor of her birthday.

The descendants of the Cortelyou family have not forgotten "Auntie" Van Dyke. One of the Miss Cortelyous and a Miss Rushmore, visit her regularly. The celebration of her birthday yesterday was comparatively quiet, but there will be a greater demonstration over her at the Lincoln Mission, 1609 Atlantic avenue, tomorrow, when a reception will be held in her honor from 3 to 5 o'clock. There will be a birthday cake with 114 candles, speechmaking and the giving of presents. "Auntie" is manifesting great interest in a new dress which she has been prepared for her to wear on that occasion.

## THE PROVIDENT PAWNSHOP.

It Used Nearly \$3,000,000 Last Year for Loan Purposes.

The annual report of the Provident Loan Association, just issued, shows that the association used last year funds amounting to \$2,922,068, an increase of about \$750,000 over the year 1904. The association's loans were made on \$7,048 pledges, amounting to \$2,745,500, compared with \$2,416,000 in the previous year. The interest earned amounted to \$339,504, and the total running expenses were \$101,380. The net earnings were \$238,124, less \$81,085 for interest on bonds and loans and \$90,000 paid on certificates of contribution, leaving a net surplus in the treasury of \$67,039.

One of the problems which was perplexing the officers at the beginning of last year was the matter of increasing the loanable funds of the association. Temporary loans had reached the large sum of \$1,000,000, and there remained unsold of the association's certificates of contribution, \$1,000,000. All the certificates, it is announced, have been placed, chiefly among previous holders, and nearly all of the bonds have been disposed of. As a result of the sale of the bonds all the debts were funded before the close of the last fiscal year.

The report announces that the association has taken a marked step in advance in the matter of safeguarding the growing business of the organization by the election of Edward J. McGowan as vice-president, the establishment of an executive office under his management for the supervision and control of all branches.

## MEAT ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

No General Dispensation Issued to Catholics to Eat It.

"There seems to be an erroneous impression," said an eminent ecclesiastic to a SUN reporter yesterday, "that there is a general dispensation permitting all Catholics who are attending banquets in Manhattan next Friday night to eat meat. No such dispensation exists." The real history of the dispensation granted to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick dates back to 1897, when that society wrote for special permission to eat meat at a banquet on Friday and Pope Leo XIII. granted the privilege.

Chancellor Hayes added that "there is no general dispensation for next Friday and that only society having special privileges, as far as I know, is the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. I hear that the Sons of Ireland have received the special privilege, but I do not know of it officially." Other societies have written to the asking for this special privilege, but we have no power to grant it. The Pope is the only one who can. They will, of course, gain more recognition by having their demands approved by ecclesiastical authority.

"There seems to be much stress laid on the fact that Friday happens to be the day on which these banquets take place. It would be just the same on any other day in the week in Lent. A Catholic cannot eat meat and most of the banquets, except by special dispensation from the Pope. Even the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick must write to Rome each year for the privilege of eating fish and game at the same meal."

## HARPER LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.

Chicago University's President to Be a Guest Here of Mr. Rockefeller for a Week.

CHICAGO, March 14.—President Harper of the University of Chicago left on the Twentieth Century Limited to-day for New York, where, for a time, he will be the guest of John D. Rockefeller. Later he will receive X-ray treatment at Lakewood, N. J. President Harper was accompanied by Dr. Joseph E. Smith, X-ray specialist of the Presbyterian Hospital; Samuel Harper, his son, and Miss Cobb, his stenographer. President Harper will remain for a week at the residence of Mr. Rockefeller in New York. At the end of the week the party, accompanied by Mr. Rockefeller, will go to Lakewood, N. J., where his quarters have been engaged. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is now at Lakewood making arrangements for the reception.

Mr. Rockefeller to ascertain whether or not conditions were suitable for the patient. On Monday he wired Dr. Harper to come on at Lakewood, N. J., where his quarters have been engaged. Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago is now at Lakewood making arrangements for the reception.

## Further Test of Pistol Ordinance.

Supreme Court Justice Dowling signed